

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

OSVALDO BÁEZ CRUZ, et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

MUNICIPALITY OF DORADO,

Defendant

CIVIL 09-1088 (JA)

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter is before the court on motion in limine to exclude direct and indirect evidence of information contained in police department logbooks, filed by plaintiffs on March 28, 2011. (Docket No. 100.) The argument is straightforward. Plaintiffs argue that the police department logbooks subject of the motion were not produced during the discovery phase after repeated attempts to obtain them. A detailed request for logbook information was made. (See, e.g., Docket No. 100, at 8-9.) Because they were not produced, plaintiffs could not engage in further requests or determine which parts of the logbooks, if any, they might use at trial. Plaintiffs emphasize that no objections were made by the defendant to any of these requests. The requests were simply and unjustifiably ignored. Plaintiffs stress that they will be blind sided if the court allows reference to logs that were not discovered prior to trial. The pretrial order reflects the deficiencies that plaintiffs complain of. Plaintiffs also stress that mention of or reference to the

1 CIVIL 09-1088 (JA)

2

3 logbooks not produced would be greatly, unduly and unfairly prejudicial to them.  
4 They further request that the court inform the jury about the non-production and  
5 allow the jury to entertain an adverse inference instruction. See, e.g., 3 Kevin F.  
6 O'Malley et al., Federal Jury Practice and Instructions § 104.26 (5th ed. 2000).  
7

8 The Municipality of Dorado replied in opposition to the motion in limine on  
9 April 22, 2011. (Docket No. 125.) Two-thirds of the opposition summarizes  
10 plaintiffs' allegations, and the last third refers to the motion for mistrial, strongly  
11 implying that the argument in that motion should lend portent to its argument in  
12 opposition to the motion in limine. The defense criticizes the timing of the motion,  
13 and notes that sanctions were never requested under Rule 37(a)(3)(B) of the  
14 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure prior to the filing of the motion. The defense also  
15 notes that plaintiffs would not be prejudiced by the denial of the motion and  
16 allowing the production of the logbooks by the defense at trial. Finally, the  
17 defense opposes plaintiffs' proposed jury instruction 41 which images plaintiffs'  
18 request for an adverse inference instruction to the jury in relation to the missing  
19 logbooks.  
20  
21  
22

23 Clearly the argument of the defense is intertwined with the motion for  
24 mistrial which will be the subject of a separate ruling. Nevertheless the case is  
25 already in trial mode and eight days of jury trial have transpired. See Báez-Cruz  
26 v. Municipality of Dorado, Slip Copy, 2011 WL 814949 (D.P.R. Mar. 8, 2011). A  
27  
28

1 CIVIL 09-1088 (JA)

3

2  
3 denial of the motion in limine results in plaintiffs' not knowing what to expect at  
4 trial and denies plaintiffs the right to a trial based upon rules and not based on  
5 ambush. Plaintiffs have simply not had the opportunity to review the logbooks  
6 which were promised and not produced prior to trial, through no fault of plaintiffs.  
7 Up to what breaking point does a party need to seek compliance with its requests?  
8 That plaintiffs did not move for sanctions previously does not result in any waiver  
9 of sorts. Indeed, there are sanctions available more serious than the ones  
10 proposed by plaintiffs. See, e.g., Farm Constr. Servs., Inc. v. Fudge, 831 F.2d 18,  
11 20 (1st Cir. 1987). On the other hand, the defendant has clearly waived any right  
12 it might have professed to present the logbooks, such waiver resulting from the  
13 inertia of its previous legal representation.  
14  
15  
16

17 The general rule is clear. As stated in Link v. Wabash R.R. Co., 370 U.S.  
18 626, 633-34 (1962): "There is certainly no merit to the contention that dismissal  
19 of petitioner's claim because of his counsel's unexcused conduct imposes an  
20 unjust penalty on the client. Petitioner voluntarily chose this attorney as his  
21 representative in the action, and he cannot now avoid the consequences of the  
22 acts or omissions of this freely selected agent." This general rule is yet the law  
23 in this circuit. See Farm Constr. Servs., Inc. v Fudge, 831 F.2d at 21. Any  
24 exception to that rule will be the subject of the ruling on the motion for mistrial.  
25 This is not a proverbial new ball game, notwithstanding the presence of two  
26  
27  
28

1 CIVIL 09-1088 (JA)

4

2  
3 dynamic pinch hitters. The court is yet attempting to "secure the just, speedy,  
4 and inexpensive determination of [this] action." Colón v. Blades, 268 F.R.D. 137,  
5 142 (D.P.R. 2010) (quoting Dyno Nobel, Inc. v. Amotech Corp., 63 F. Supp. 2d  
6 140, 144 (D.P.R. 1999)). In that attempt, the court normally relies on the pretrial  
7 order, an order which in this case reflects some deficiencies but which yet has  
8 some value in ruling the court's course of action. See Pagán Colón v. Walgreens  
9 de San Patricio, Inc., 269 F.R.D. 165, 169 (D.P.R. 2010.) That prior defense  
10 counsel did not pay closer attention to the requirements of governing procedural  
11 rules is unfortunate, and certainly not the product of design. Nevertheless,  
12 parties traditionally suffer the consequences of their attorneys' shortcomings.  
13

14  
15  
16 This case as of yet does not fall outside of the garden variety of examples  
17 of deficient performance and does not invite an extreme reaction to a seemingly  
18 unique but not so uncommon problem. In any event, the sanction requested is  
19 clearly warranted. See, e.g., Tavárez-Guerrero v. Toledo-Dávila, 271 F.R.D. 426,  
20 428-29 (D.P.R. 2010); Colón v. Blades, 268 F.R.D. 129, 134-35 (D.P.R. 2010)  
21  
22 Indeed, failure to comply with discovery requests without justification ordinarily  
23 calls for mandatory preclusion. See Caballero v. Hospital Español Auxilio Mutuo  
24 de P.R., Inc., 2010 WL 503059, at \*4 (D.P.R. Feb. 8, 2010).  
25

26 In view of the above, the motion in limine is granted. The Municipality of  
27 Dorado is precluded from introducing at trial any evidence regarding the contents  
28

1 CIVIL 09-1088 (JA)

5

2  
3 of the logbooks via testimony or otherwise, including but not limited to the posts  
4 of the police officers, the dates they were assigned, the entry and exit annotations  
5 of the policemen and the annotations of any supervisors. The defense is  
6 forewarned that failure to comply with this directive will result in the striking of  
7 defenses and the entry of default, since the sanction of mistrial would reward  
8 rather than punish a violation of this order.  
9  
10

11 The request for an adverse inference instruction is held in abeyance and will  
12 be ruled upon at the charging conference prior to closing arguments.

13 SO ORDERED.

14 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 2d day of May, 2011.

15  
16 S/JUSTO ARENAS  
17 United States Magistrate Judge  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28